



Volume XVII.

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Number 6.

## ONE GUARD KILLED

A Desperate Convict Badly Wounded.

AT CAMP BRADSHAW

MOORE PLANNED A VERY BOLD ESCAPE.

SHAW LOST HIS LIFE CAPTURING HIM

The Trusty First put Iodoform on his Closes Then Stealing a Gun and Some Cartridges, he Flew to the Woods and Swamps.

There is this morning a dead man at Camp Bradshaw, the convict camp near Willow Spring church, on the Raleigh and Cape Fear Railroad, eighteen miles south of this city.

His name is Shaw, and he was killed last night by a white convict from Robeson county.

With a boldness born of desperation and love of liberty, Moore yesterday planned his escape and last night about 8 o'clock he undertook to carry out his plans.

Being a trusty, Moore found the preliminary work not difficult. To begin with he saturated his clothing with iodoform. This was with the belief that it would prevent the blood-hounds being able to track him.

This done Moore watched his chance to pick up a gun which a guard of duty had laid aside. With it he took a supply of cartridges and slipped from the camp.

It was not long before he was missed and a number of the guards, with blood-hounds, started upon his trail. The tracks being fresh and the moon shining brightly, they were not long in coming upon the fugitive. A mile and a half from camp the dogs found him.

Moore used his gun first upon the dogs, but failed to hit them. Then the guards, pressing him closely and he began firing upon them. Several shots were exchanged without effect; then a bullet struck Shaw and he dropped over dead. This, however, did not slacken the fire on either side and not until a bullet struck Moore in the neck, and he fell, breaking his gun, did he stop shooting.

The dead guard and the wounded convict were taken back to the camp and a messenger sent for Dr. J. J. L. McCullers. The result of Dr. McCullers' examination of the convict's wound is not known. It is not believed, however, that it will prove fatal.

But if the wounded neck goes well it will be only to feel a hempen halter draw. Moore will be tried for murder.

It is hard to understand why Moore should take such desperate chances for freedom—not only asking his own life, but taking the life of another. He has for sometime been what is known as a "trusty" and enjoyed great freedom and many privileges about the camp. Besides he had only one year more to serve. But liberty is sweet and once one makes up his mind to be free—then it is dangerous to balk him.

### MATANZAS IS GRATEFUL.

Deep and fervent gratitude for American Aid in Time of Its Sorest Need.

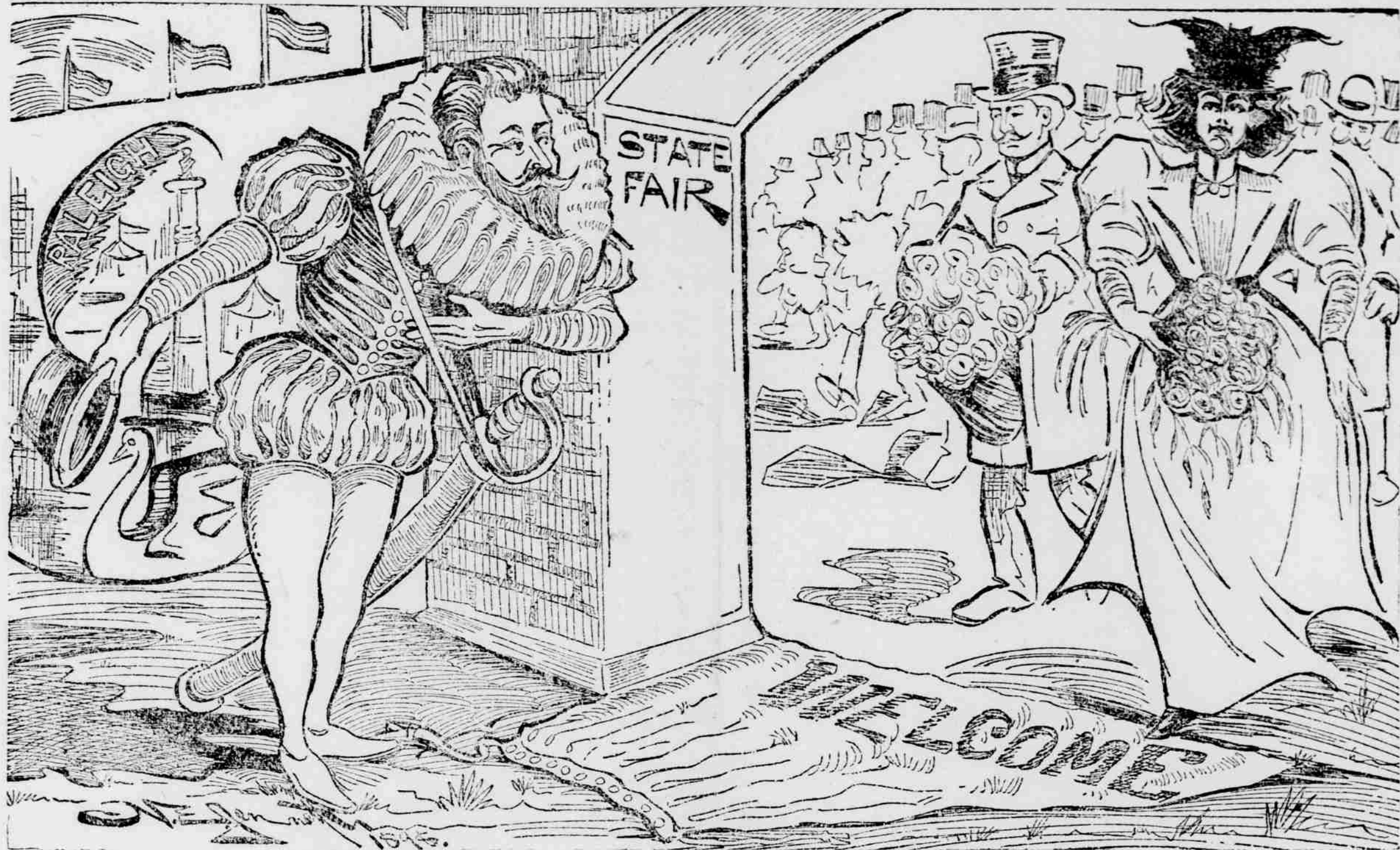
Washington, D. C., October 22.—One of the most fervent expressions of gratitude which has yet been uttered by the residents of any of the Cuban communities that have fallen under the military occupation of the United Government was that addressed by the people of Matanzas to the two officers of the United States Army, Captain L. Niles and Major Albert Decatur Niskern, who were charged with the distribution of relief supplies in that famine-stricken community. The text of the formal resolution of thanks as communicated to the War Department is as follows:

"Matanzas, October 11, 1898.

"Captain L. Niles,  
"Major Albert Decatur Niskern:  
"Gentlemen—The Matanzas Central Relief Committee comes to fulfill the pleasant duty of expressing to you the gratitude of this city for the succor you have brought us. The task is pleasant and noble, indeed, but it is far above our ability.

"Gentlemen, you have had a good opportunity to notice the difference there is in Matanzas since your arrival. Previous to your coming, men, women and children wandered all over the city imploring charity that we were not able to give, and many were perishing in our streets. Our hospitals and beneficent asylums were unable to shelter the homeless and feed the hungry, for they were just as poor and destitute, and today what a contrast. Everything seems to smile; hunger is checked in its career of havoc; and our hospitals have thrown their doors open to the homeless. And beyond this is the satisfaction of closing the door to crime and to all the failings into which misery makes human weakness fall. Thus, gentlemen, the relief you have brought us is both material and moral.

"In the name, then, of all those that have been rescued from famine; in the name of the city of Matanzas; in the name of all that is holy and Christian, we give heartfelt thanks to the American



To the Good People of North Carolina--One and All.

people for their timely assistance which is another link to the chain of love and gratitude which already binds us to them.

"On bidding you farewell it is our earnest request that you convey to the Government of the United States the deep feelings of gratitude of the whole city of Matanzas.

"Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
(Signed) JULIO ORTIZ, President,  
JOSE A. PESSINO, Sec."

### BRUTE PAYS THE PENALTY.

Lynching of Baur for Outrage and Attempted Murder.

Louisville, Ky., October 22.—A special to the Times from Tompkinsville, Ky., says:

"News has reached here of the lynching of Arch Baur, colored, who committed an assault on and attempted to murder Annie Morrison, oldest daughter of Henry Morrison, a prominent farmer of Cumberland county.

"The crime was committed at the Morrison home yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Miss Morrison received wounds that may prove fatal.

"When the neighbors learned of the crime they pursued the negro with blood-hounds and captured him in a small cabin within five miles of where the deed was committed.

"When they entered the negro begged for mercy, but a noose in the rope was quickly thrown about his neck and he was dragged, more dead than alive, to the woods, where the rope was tossed over the limb of a tree and he was hauled into the air.

"The lynchers left the body and disappeared. Eight bullet holes were found in the body this morning. The remains were buried by Baur's relatives."

### IT IS NOT SAFE IN CUBA YET.

Season Not Far Enough Advanced to Send Troops There.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Reports received at the War Department from the American military commissioners in Havana, indicate that the season has not yet sufficiently advanced in Cuba to make it even reasonably safe to send any large number of American troops to the island just now. According to the latest advice from General Wade, President of the American commission, it will probably be December 1st before additional troops will be required in Cuba. This statement in connection with the assurances that the Spanish officials are earnestly trying to complete the evacuation of the island, has tended to reconcile the authorities to a postponement of the original date of the completion of the evacuation a month beyond the date originally fixed upon. It is felt, however, that there is no actual loss of time upon this score, since the delay not only affords opportunity to better arrange and sift the troops in the United States now being prepared for garrison duty, but meantime the Hecker board, now in Cuba selecting camp sites, will be enabled to have almost every detail of the camps arranged so that comfortable quarters will be in readiness when the troops arrive.

### THE KAFFIRS REPULSED.

Burgbers Chase Them Into the Mountains, Killing Several.

Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, Oct. 22.—The Magato Kaffirs have been repulsed by the force of Burgbers sent against them. The Burgbers chased them into the mountains, killing several of the natives. The Burgber artillery did good execution, and the Transvaal forces suffered no loss.

The fact that the natives attacked the Burgbers is regarded as a declaration of war.

## JACK FROST WELCOMED THEY WISH ANNEXATION

HE STALKS THROUGH THE FEVER INFECTED DISTRICTS.

His Presence Unfavorable to the Progress of the Yellow Fever, Maritime Quarantine Service Extended 15 Days.

Washington, D. C., October 22.—The Weather Bureau to day issued the following bulletin on frosts in yellow fever districts:

"This morning's reports show frosts generally throughout the infected district. In Alabama, Eastern and Northern Mississippi, and Northern Louisiana the frosts were heavy and killing; in Southwestern Mississippi and Southern Louisiana light frosts were reported. At Mobile the minimum temperature was 40 degrees, at New Orleans 46 degrees.

"The occurrence of light frosts Tuesday morning supplemented by heavy frosts and lower temperature this morning may be considered unfavorable for the further progress of the disease. Present conditions indicate frost and temperature 40 degrees or slightly below to-night in Alabama, Mississippi and in the interior of Louisiana. The temperature will probably for several days be below the season's average which is 66 degrees at New Orleans and 65 degrees at Mobile.

(Signed) "WILLIS L. MOORE,  
"Chief of Weather Bureau."

PHILIPPINE CONGRESS THUS DECIDES BY LARGE MAJORITY.

Yet Aguinaldo Says They Are Insincere. He Himself Intimates it is Time for Americans to Withdraw.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22.—The United States transport Rio de Janeiro, which arrived here today, brought the following to the Associated Press dated Manila, September 22d:

"The Philippine Congress has been in session since Thursday, September 15th. The first thing decided was that the Philippine Republic should not countenance any policy that should be agreed upon whereby Spain would have anything further to do with the islands and would resist by force of arms any such measure. A vote was taken on the policy of annexation to the American Republic, and annexation was decided upon by a large majority. Aguinaldo now expresses himself as personally in favor of annexation, adding that he does not think the natives generally will support such a policy.

"When interviewed by the Associated Press representative on September 11th, Aguinaldo stated that his army consists of 37,000 insurgents regularly armed and equipped with modern weapons, and that he had some 9,000 prisoners of war at this time, including the larger por-

tion now being held in the vicinity of Manila. He stated that an army of 100,000 could easily be raised to fight for the cause of independence, adding that indeed the whole population is willing to fight for the cause of independence and would oppose any European power taking possession."

### THINKS WE SHOULD WITHDRAW

"When asked how it was that some natives openly declare themselves in favor of annexation to America, he stated that natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere in what they say. They are merely trying to ascertain the general sentiment or intentions of the Americans. He expressed himself as entertaining the greatest friendship for the American people, adding that he hoped there would be no trouble between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of America. He entertains the idea that America and the Philippines are two sister republics that have united in fighting a common enemy—the Spaniards. He said the American mission in these islands had been accomplished by the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the forcible surrender of the city of Manila, and he expects that the Americans will soon withdraw their forces, leaving the insurgents to go over and control the islands.

"For some time past the insurgents have been disarming Americans passing through their lines, but Aguinaldo disclaimed having authorized any such conduct on the part of his men. Aguinaldo's attention was called to the incident of September 9th, when the Pennsylvania regiment proceeded to establish a new outpost some distance beyond the former one, within the lines of the insurgents, and an insurgent company objected to it being done.

### EXCELLED INSTRUCTIONS.

"The captain of the company nearly precipitated hostilities by ordering the Americans to withdraw within twenty minutes, and issued orders to his men to intimidate the American officer into obeying his order to withdraw, and further to refuse to allow the reinforcements which had been sent for to reach the outpost. Aguinaldo was very emphatic in stating that the Filipino who thus attempted to obstruct the movement of the Americans was only a pretended officer of the insurgent army and was entirely unconnected therewith. The local governor and military commander, Pio Baricán, explained to Major Hale, who had ordered out the whole Pennsylvania regiment on being informed of the action of the insurgents, that the insurgent captain had exceeded his instructions in ordering the Americans to withdraw.

"It is generally reported about Manila that many insurgents are not in sympathy with Aguinaldo and do not include themselves among his followers."

### WRECK ON ROCK ISLAND.

Five Men Killed and Three Dying—Train Broke in Two.

Fort Worth, Texas, October 22.—A wreck on the Rock Island road near here today, resulted in the death of five men. Three others will die and two were seriously injured.

A freight broke in two at the top of a steep grade. The rear portion could not be stopped, and it crashed into the front section, wrecking and derailing several box cars. In one of the wrecked cars were ten men evidently stealing a ride. Five of them were instantly killed and three are dying. The names of the unfortunate men cannot be learned.

### HOSPITAL CLOSED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Leiter Hospital, the largest general hospital at Chattanooga during the summer, was closed today. Only half a dozen patients remained in the hospital, and these were removed to Stenberg hospital. There are now about 100 patients in the Stenberg hospital, and many of these will be discharged during the coming week.

### KAISER OFF FOR PALESTINE.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, left here for Palestine at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. They received an ovation from the crowds of people assembled to witness their departure.

## STATUS OF THE DONS

Five Thousand Have Now Left Cuba for Spain.

FORTY THOUSAND MORE

ARE TO BE EMBARKED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE SPANIARDS' NEXT PROBABLE MOVE

It Will be an Effort to Saddle a New Cuban Government With the Debt Contracted for Iberian Benefit. No Arbitration.

Washington, Oct. 19.—General Wade, President of the American evacuation commission, telegraphed the War Department last night that 6,000 Spanish soldiers had been embarked already for Spain and that arrangements had been completed, of which the American commissioners had been duly notified by the Spanish commissioners, for the embarkation of 40,000 more troops in the near future. On the whole this rate of progress in view of the limited resources of Spain, is believed to be reasonable.

So long as this disposition is exhibited to carry out in good faith the evacuation of the island, our Government is not likely to make complaint, and the statement that the American commissioners at Havana did yesterday deliver themselves of a formal ultimatum on the subject is said to be erroneous. This conclusion, however, does not apply to the transfer of sovereignty.

### CUBAN DEBT QUESTION.

Now that the Spanish peace commissioners have been repulsed in their efforts to have the United States assume sovereignty over Cuba as the means of thus transferring to our shoulders the Cuban debt, the next movement looked for on their part is one in the direction of imposing this indebtedness upon the Cubans themselves when they shall have erected some form of government on the ruins of Spanish sovereignty. This would be something in the nature of a last resort on the part of the bondholders. But it is scarcely probable that any such proposition would be favorably received by the peace commissioners acting jointly, for aside from the question as to the justice of imposing upon a new and struggling Government a mass of debt quite sufficient to paralyze it for years to come, there is much to be said in favor of the entire repudiation of this debt by the Cubans on the score that it was not really incurred on account of the island, but actually to benefit Spain. Also, it may be said, that even should the commissioners consent to consider such a proposition, they would do so only on the distinct understanding that the various so-called Cuban debts should be differentiated and only part of them regarded as proper liens against the Cuban people.

### ARBITRAMENT OF THE SWORD.

Touching the bitter complaints that are made in the French papers against what they denounce as the uncompromising and unyielding attitude of the American commissioners, and their refusal to consider propositions to arbitrate radical differences between the two bodies, it is said here that presumably the panish commissioners went to Paris under instructions quite as comprehensive as those supplied to the American commissioners. Any suggestion of arbitration would be out of place in connection with the peace commission, and should it come to an irreconcilable difference between the two commissions, there can be but one arbitration—that of the sword—for which our Government is fully prepared but which it does not expect to be obliged to enter upon.

### LOOK HERE, MR. ALGER.

Rush Your Commission to Investigate This Miserable State of Affairs.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 22.—Members of the Second Kentucky who have been assembled in this city preparatory to being mustered out, are making complaint of the treatment received.

The first day they assembled no provisions had been made for them. They had no food then and only about half enough afterward.

Yesterday requisition was made on the quartermaster's department of the First army corps for floors for tents, and a hard rain had been falling all day and the camp was knee deep in mud. An order was issued requesting all the men to spend the night in camp. Previously they had been allowed to sleep in lodging houses in town.

Today several of the men almost had pneumonia. Many of them are without overcoats and suffering fearfully. Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, Inspector General of the First Corps, inspected the camp and reported everything in good shape.

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